

THE 8807 a. 30.
ORIGIN, PROGRESS,
AND
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
MARINE SOCIETY,

43 INSTITUTED JUNE M.DCC.LVI.

SUPPORTED BY

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,

for clothing and fitting out poor and distressed Boys to serve at Sea, as Apprentices in Merchant Ships, &c. also to Warrant Officers of Ships in ordinary, and as Servants to Commanders and Officers in the Royal Navy.

WITH

*The Principles on which it is founded, and the
Rules and Orders by which it is governed.*

LONDON: III

XIX. NOVEMBER M.DCC.LXX.

CONTENTS.

192

Origin	Page
Detail of Proceedings upon the Establishment of our	1
Society	6
The Plan commenced from 1802	11
Progress made in 1803	17
Commencement of the Plan of 1804	20
Manner of giving our Design on Establishment	22
Reasons for pursuing the foregoing Measures in giving	
our Design	
General Account of the Society in October	
1805	29
The Design of our Institution in the year 1805	
the Royal Navy	34
Reasons for the Society securing a permanent	
Foundation	42
Representatives and Administration in the Navy, manner of	
the African Society: Office, who may be given	
our an appointment	46
Representation and Administration to the Navy, stated out at	
the African Society: Office, in form as bound for	
King's	2



CONTENTS.

	Page
Origin — — —	I
<i>Detail of Proceedings upon the Establishment of our Society</i> — —	6
<i>The Plan continued from 1762</i> —	12
<i>Bequest made by Mr. Hicks</i> —	17
<i>Continuance of the Plan of 1764.</i> —	20
<i>Manner of giving our Design an Establishment</i>	22
<i>Reasons for pursuing the common Welfare in fitting out distressed Boys to serve at Sea, including the general Account from May 1769 to October 1770</i> — —	29
<i>The Design of this Institution in the part respecting the royal Navy</i> — —	34
<i>Reasons for the Society acquiring a permanent Foundation</i> — —	42
<i>Instructions and Admonitions to the Boys, meeting at the Marine Society's Office, who may be placed out as Apprentices</i> — —	48
<i>Instructions and Admonitions to the Boys fitted out at the Marine Society's Office, to serve on board the</i>	
S	King's

C O N T E N T S.

<i>King's ships, with an Injunction to read it every Sunday</i>	— — —	53
<i>Address to Commanders and Officers of Boys sent to Sea as their Servants, on board the King's Ships</i>		62
<i>Letter to Commanders and Officers</i>	—	65
<i>Form of the List sent with the Letter to Commanders, &c.</i>	— — —	68
<i>Regulations for the better Conduct of the Boys fitted out by the Marine Society, as Servants on board the King's Ships, supported by voluntary Contribution, &c.</i>	— — —	ibid.
<i>Publication in Behalf of Boys who attend this Office</i>	— — —	74
<i>List of the Committee</i>	—	176
<i>Of Subscriptions</i>	— — —	82
<i>List of Subscribers since May 1769</i>	—	81

T H E

THE
ORIGIN, PROGRESS,
AND
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
MARINE SOCIETY.

Origin.

WITHOUT any deep researches, it may probably be of great consequence to thousands in distress, to inform our fellow subjects in general, and the friends and subscribers to our institution in particular, of what we have done, what we are doing, and intend to do : And there can be no doubt but that some of them expect to receive this satisfaction at our hands.

The support of our design depends on the piety and generosity, the humanity and good policy of the opulent and charitable. And whether this nation

B

shall

shall be again involved in war; or, by the kindness of Providence, enjoy the blessings of peace, this Society hopes to contribute their share to the common welfare, whilst they discharge the duties incumbent on Christians, who have the happiness of the life to come, in view.

In June 1756, it pleased Divine Providence, that a merchant who resided in Hamstead, desired one of London, to engage his brother, then commanding a ship in the *royal* navy, to take some Hamstead poor boys on board. This putting the London merchant in a train of thinking, he proposed to his mercantile friends in this city, to form a society, under the name of the *Marine Society*, for clothing *landmen*, and *boys*, for the use of the *king's* ships, that the merchants might have so many the more *mariners* to navigate their *own*.

Mr. *Fielding's* subscription in March 1756, with which he clothed 400 boys, happened much after the same manner,
under

under the same good Providence. F. W. a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, and now a worthy member of our society, first proposed the same to Mr. F. in March 1756, as an expedient to provide for poor boys who might become a nuisance.

With regard to the motives of *our Society*, the war being commenced, and the king giving no bounty to *landmen*, it appeared that the enterprize proposed might be attended with the happiest consequences, and that these men carrying new and clean *seamen's* clothes on their backs, on board his majesty's ships, might naturally accelerate their becoming mariners, whilst it prevented a great part of that derision with which genuine seamen are apt to treat landmen in their land clothes (a). The filthiness of such land-

(a) They call them *Long Toggies*, this cant phrase being probably derived from the Roman *Toga*. A commander in the navy at this time, in a letter to a member of this Society, says, "At the end of

men's garments has, in past times, created a morbid air in ships (b); and there

" of last war, I entered a great number of *landmen*,
 " but I found much difficulty to get the seamen
 " to mix with them, whilst they wore their land
 " clothing : I therefore desired every landman to
 " trust me with thirty shillings of the first prize-
 " money he should be entitled to, which hap-
 " pened to be paid soon after ; and I employed
 " my tailors to make such clothing as our best
 " seamen were most pleased with. The distinc-
 " tion between seamen and landmen immediately
 " ceased ; and those very landmen became seamen
 " in one third of the time they would otherwise
 " have been."

(b) *Admiral Boscawen* was the great friend and promoter of ventilators in ships. This brave commander, in a letter written, near the same time, to a member of our Society, says, " It is with great
 " pleasure that I see your labors for the good of
 " the public brought to maturity ; for I will ven-
 " ture to say, no *scheme* for manning the navy,
 " within my knowledge, has ever had the success
 " as the *Marine Society's* : I have seen many of the
 " men and boys you have sent, who I am sure
 " will become useful members of society, who
 " would otherwise have been lost to the nation."

there can be no doubt but that the same is applicable to the filth and rags of poor boys.

The part of this proposal relating to *men* was eagerly embraced by citizens and merchants, who at once understood their interest, and felt for the *distress*: they had two meetings to settle *forms*, and on the *third*, the 15th of July, 1756, (thirty gentlemen, magistrates, citizens, and merchants, of the most respectable rank in *London*, present) they clothed *ten landmen*, and delivered them to the *regulating* captains.

The part relating to the *boys*, had been at the first proposal declined, upon the principle that it was already in hand, though it was alledged, that a design of such consequence, could not be executed with propriety, or not to any great extent, unless it was adopted by a *society*, acting under a regular and permanent *economy*.

Detail of Proceedings upon the Establishment of our Society.

THE event vindicated the opinion just mentioned; for Mr. *Fielding* immediately wrote to us the 26th of *July*, that his money was exhausted, and desired us to send him 60*l.* to fit out thirty boys. We did not in fact send him the money, but having in a letter written the 29th of *July*, invited him, in very flattering terms, to become a member, we clothed these 30 boys, in the way Mr. *F.* had clothed 400. Such objects were *now* under *our* protection, and we thought proper to alter the quality, and increase the quantity of their *clothing*.

Mr. *F.* being now a member of our Society, we complied with his request in having our boys clothed at his house: some of our other members attended on such occasions: but there was not sufficient room, except in the open yard;
and

and the sending of the *slops* from Billingsgate, and bringing the boys back to be viewed by us in committee over the Royal-Exchange, and shewing them in procession in the city, rendered it so very inconvenient, that after some time we resolved to clothe them under the eye of the committee: we accordingly procured an additional apartment over the Royal-Exchange, and provided *presses* for the reception of the *slops*.

The 1st of December, 1757, we made Mr. F. a compliment of a silver anchor, inscribed, "*as a token of our sense of his services in promoting our design.*" We also presented an anchor to another of our members, inscribed, "as a token of the high sense we entertained of his public spirit in proposing, and his unwearied assiduity in methodizing, and carrying our design into execution." Mr. F. in answer, "desired us to accept
his

“ his warmest wishes for our success, in
 “ so noble an undertaking.” The other
 member, in his answer, expresses “ his
 “ pleasure in receiving any thing at the
 “ hands of his friends and colleagues,
 “ and promises to shew his gratitude
 “ for the honor he thinks we did him,
 “ by the constancy of his attention to
 “ the objects of our charity.” And this
 member has been as good as his word,
 with regard to the establishment of
 our institution, and by his zealous at-
 tention to the *distressed* whom we take
under our protection.

We esteem it the greatest glory to act
 in a social capacity, for the good of
 such fellow-creatures, as are the imme-
 diate objects of this undertaking; and it
 must be obvious to all the world, that
 we never entertained a thought of for-
 saking them; but constantly employed
 every honest expedient to promote their
 cause; being truly sensible that the praise

is.

is due to the Almighty, and the thanks to the Donors of the charity, who are the chief instruments of his mercy; and it pleased Divine Providence to befriend their munificence in a remarkable manner.

What enabled us to carry our object so far, was our credit with our fellow-subjects (a): we also received 1000*l.* of the late king; 400*l.* of his present majesty, then prince of Wales; and 200*l.* of the Princess dowager of Wales. Valor and generosity are constant companions, as the annals of that time proved.

As

		£. s. d.
(a) The city of London gave	—	500 0 0
The City Companies of London	—	2052 10 0
Bridge Ward	—	70 7 0
Town and Neighbourhood of Wakefield	106	1 0
Mathematical School in Hatton-Garden	200	0 0
Town and Neighbourhood of Hallifax	152	15 6
Subscription at Hull	—	58 9 6
Merchants Hall at Bristol	—	105 0 0

Cor-

As to the success of our Society, we
imputed it in part to the civil manner
with

Corporation of Bristol	—	—	210	0	0
Ditto of Salisbury	—	—	50	0	0
Collection at York	—	—	162	15	0
Corporation of York	—	—	138	6	6
Corporation of Doncaster	—	—	50	0	0
Subscription of the County of Sussex	—	—	183	8	6
Merchants of Gainsborough	—	—	40	8	6
City of Norwich	—	—	232	10	0
East-India Company	—	—	200	0	0
Russia Company	—	—	100	0	0
City of Leeds	—	—	200	11	0
Legacy of Peter Lewis Levius, Esq;	—	—	100	0	0
Collected by Samuel Hough, Esq; in	}				
Bombay					
A Subscription at Calcutta, of which	}				
H. Vanfittart, Esq; gave 1000					
Rupees					
Ditto at Calcutta, of which Wm.	}				
Billers, Esq; gave 500 Rupees					
Ditto at Fort St. George of which	}				
Governor Palk gave 75 Pagodas					
Ditto at Barbadoes	—	—	212	8	2

Lady

with which we treated the Poor who were connected with the *men* and *boys*, as well as the *men* and *boys* themselves, whom we equipped : This gave us a reputation with them ; for when no legal process is necessary, the best law by which the hearts of the common people, and perhaps of all other people, are won, is *the law of kindness*.

Upon

Lady Eliz. Germain, and the late	}	
Archbishop of Canterbury, deceased, gave from the beginning		10 10 0
to their Death, per Ann. each		
Lord Romney gives the same to this	}	
day — — —		10 10 0

A Subscription from Antigua was	—	133	1	5
Legacy from Hon. Charles Stanhope		100	0	0
Ditto from Richard Smith, Esq; of	}	500	0	0
Enderby — — —				

Mr. Garrick and Mr. Rich, and the Proprietors of Ranelagh, contributed, by giving nights of entertainment, &c. People of all conditions contributed with a generosity, suited to the importance and humanity of the object, and according to their respective abilities, as our Subscription book proves.

Upon these principles, the progress of our operations, in fitting out men and boys for the king's ships, stands thus :

Years. Men. Boys.

1756 - 231 - 371

1757 - 2866 - 1774

1758 - 1360 - 831

1759 - 870 - 709

1760 - 124 - 513

1761 - - - 310

1762 - - - 279

5451 - 4787 cost £ 22,623 14 3

The Plan continued.

THE sense of humanity increases with the exercise of it. We were not in the least fatigued with this labor; it only served to urge us to new enterprises.

1763. 308 distressed boys were relieved and placed out by us. The proper

per measures were concerted for this purpose (a). The war was ended,

(a) *Marine Society's Office in Bishopsgate-street, November 25, 1762.*

“The public may be assured, that this Society have long since settled a plan, which is well digested and approved, and the shortest and simplest methods will be taken, to cure all such boys discharged from the king's ships, as are diseased; to clothe all such as are naked, or in filth; to 'prentice out all such as are in distress; and to be fathers to those who have no parents nor friends, money nor trade, and are too young to make their way good in the world, without assistance. Methods will be taken to dispose of them at the ports, or to bring them by degrees to London: and there is no reason to fear, but that such a finishing stroke may be given to the fortunes of all who are in need, as will put them out of danger of becoming vagabonds.

It ought to be observed, that very few, if any *men*, will be discharged without six months pay; perhaps upon a medium, they may receive pay for eight or ten months, and they are *men*. The *boy* has but forty shillings a year, and the most part of it is generally laid out before it is due.

C

Upon

ended, and as no preparations were necessary, for hostile contests, we turned

Upon viewing this subject attentively, and considering that the greatest pest to civil society, are those who take to thieving whilst they are young : and that many being put into a fair tract for getting honest bread, will do extremely well, who would otherwise be lost to the community, it may be hoped, that all friends to so humane a design, the utility of which is so apparent, will contribute towards the carrying it into execution ; and there seems to be no time to be lost."

In order to engage our fellow-subjects to assist us in this good work, 6 Jan. 1763, we published as follows :

" The Society can now inform the public, that in consequence of their memorial made to the Lords of the Admiralty, which was referred to the King, orders have been issued to the respective commanders of his Majesty's ships, that upon the discharge of their crews, they shall give certificates to the boys who served under them, expressing their age, stature, time of service, and description, with directions for such boys to be victualled on board ships in ordinary, on the King's account, for a time not exceeding three months. It is intended,

turned our thoughts to *peace*. It could not be conceived, that all the boys who might be discharged from the king's ships, whether provided by us or not, would have much money in their pockets, or clothes on their backs; nor could it be imagined they would be profound students in the peaceful precepts of christian philosophy, but rather ripe for every kind of mischief, which hunger or naked-

tended, that the boys shall be brought to town by degrees, and placed out as apprentices, by this Society, in the merchants service in general, the coasting trade, and the East-India service; or in such manner as is most practicable and beneficial for them and the public. And the Society has the further pleasure to find, that his Majesty expressed great approbation of this act of good policy and humanity: therefore it is hoped, that our fellow-subjects will receive the highest satisfaction, in preserving so many young persons; and, by giving this finishing stroke to their fortunes, make an effectual provision for them for life.

ness might tempt them to. The providing for these poor boys was surely a *preventive plan*, and the *first* of the kind that we know of.

We indeed did not *use the phrase*, but we *did the thing*.

1764-79 more such distrest boys were placed out; the whole 387 (tho' many of the boys were yet very young) cost only the sum of *£. 1068 12 11*

In July this year, the plan of proceeding with *poor or distrest boys* was fully digested, and resolved on, (Sir Francis Gosling being in the chair) viz. to clothe and place them out, to serve at sea to all water-borne busineses, as our *Minute-book* fully explains.

Bequest;

Bequest made by Mr. Hicks in 1763.

TO return to 1763, the world will not be surprized at our attention to the legacy which was left us by Mr. Hicks of Hamburgh, in September this year, (subsequent to the war) it amounting, so far as appeared by the *will*, to no less a sum than £. 22,000, tho' at length it produced only about £. 18,000.

The words of his *will*, however, creating some doubts, the Society, after several months negotiation with *Alexander Hume, Esq;* compromised for *eleven twentieths* of the produce of the bequest; and the benefit being confined to the interest, the whole we can enjoy will not exceed £. 300 *per annum*.

Mr. Hume was the zealous friend and neighbor, (in *Hertfordshire*,) to the poor woman, who, tho' very remote in blood, and the last remaining, was the heir at law : her legacy, by will, was

only £. 10. In 1764 she died, and other difficulties offered at home and abroad, to protract the decree for carrying the deed of compromise into execution. This called for all our stock in support of the cause we had undertaken; and, according to the common lot of mankind in such cases, we flattered ourselves from *post* to *post*, from *Hamburg*; and from *term* to *term*, in *London*; and spent, with no small labor and vexation,

1765.	}	in an arduous attention to this
1766.		object, resolving to maintain the
1767.		rights of the miserable and di-
1768.		strest, as long as it shall please
	}	Divine Providence to permit.

1769. In the beginning of this year, all evidence being ripe, we obtained a decree in Chancery.

Mr. Hicks saw with eyes of benevolence and public love, the great utility of this design; and not being connected by any one near relation, he followed the dictates

dictates of his affections and Christian charity towards his country, and mankind in general, which pleaded strongly in his breast for the lowest and most forsaken part of the rational species. He was sensible of the probity and exactness, the zeal and knowledge, with which the design had been conducted thro' the war, and the advantages derived from it, to this nation, which he most loved; he knew what was further intended, and it is highly probable, that on his foundation the noblest superstructure may be raised.

It is now become the duty of *this Society* to execute the pious intention, and to hand down the name of this merchant, engraven on the hearts of the *poor* and *distressed*, to the remotest posterity.

Con-

Continuance of our Plan digested in 1764.

1769. **W**E should now have immediately continued our work: The money was left us for this purpose, and we had frequently made known our intentions: but we determined, the 13th of April 1769, (Lord Romney in the chair) not to interpose, as Sir J. F. was clothing and placing out boys, and our *Committee* were of opinion that *two places of resort for clothing* could not be properly supported, as the boys might play off one against the other, or the current of the charity for one and the same object being divided into two streams, it would not run deep nor wide. We presumed that Sir J. would soon finish his money; and he did finish it, and advertised that his work was done.

In

In May this year we began, and still found distrest boys in abundance.

We placed out by Indentures in the merchant service, and to warrant officers of ships in ordinary, for some time, 8 or 10 in a week, in a very cautious and deliberate manner. The whole number this year was,
176 distrest boys.

1770. 75 dittos.

251 These costing on a medium nearly 5^l. 6s. each, £. 1330 18 2

1770. The 13th of September we *resolved* to send poor and distrest boys (of whom numbers offered) on board the King's ships, in case they should be required by the Officers, &c. and 151 more such boys were clothed by us from the

the 25th of September to the 20th of October.

These last 151 were all sent on board the King's ships, in consequence of requests made for them, and they have cost (all charges included) 52 s. each, £. 392 12 0

Manner of giving our Design an Establishment.

IN order to our firmer establishment, and the regular conduct of a business of a complicated nature, we have taken the following methods and precautions :

1. We have a *Clerk* and a *Messenger*, whom we pay, who act under us, and are devoted to this undertaking.

2. We have *three* rooms here (*a*), one called *The Boys Room*, to assemble, and to wash themselves in before clothing.

An-

(*a*) These rooms were before the temporary apartments belonging to the London Assurance Office.

Another, *The Clothing and Mustering Room*. The third, *The Committee Room*.

We think ourselves happy in being so situated that Merchants and Masters of ships may attend us with ease and convenience, and the world be the better acquainted with us and our works; and these rooms are appropriated entirely to our use.

3. Our acting Members are not only men of business, but many of them have great experience in maritime affairs.

4. The quality and situation of these boys may be ranged in four classes of distress, tho' they are equally urgent, and complain of the bitterness of want, which their rags and filth sufficiently denote. (b)

5. Mr.

(b) 1. Boys, literally in a vagrant state, of whom some are recommended by magistrates, either as found wandering, or as guilty of some petty offence. Of these the smallest number.

2. Boys who live chiefly by begging, or seldom do any work, but appear in filth and rags, and some-

5. Mr. Sberfon, an apothecary of eminence and experience, examines all the boys sometimes half naked. Of these there are more than of the former.

3. Boys occasionally employed on errands, or in markets, brick-kilns, glass-houses, or by hackney coachmen, draw boys, and such like, gaining only 18 or 20 pence a week, and finding themselves in food and raiment. These being in a naked condition, and often unemployed, [are exposed to every temptation which indolence or idleness can create.

N. B. To obviate the difficulty which may arise in relation to some, it must be observed, that these boys being brought into the track of a sea life, as proper to their hardiness and inclinations, create a vacancy to be filled up by younger boys of the same class, who are not fit for the sea; and some of these offices may be performed by girls; consequently the community is benefited in both instances,

4. The sons of poor people who have numerous families; or such as, upon enquiry, are in too great a state of indigency to provide any clothing or bedding fit for the sea; so that such boys, whatever their inclinations may be for a sea life; are not likely

boys we send; if any appear to have the itch, scald heads, agues, or such disorders, to which hunger and nakedness expose the distressed, we cure them before they are sent to sea: and if any have not had

likely to be accepted by any master, but by the means proposed by this Society. Of these there seems to be a majority.

5. Boys whose parts have been wrong cast, being so contrary to their genius, that they are more inclined to hazard their necks, than to live a sedentary life. Of this class there is no inconsiderable number,

The persons to whom these poor boys are given as apprentices, are as follows.

1. To all owners and masters of merchant-ships, colliers, coasting vessels, and fishing smacks; the three last being the most ready resource of national defence upon all emergencies. Proper enquiry is made concerning their ability to take the charge.

2. To such warrant officers in the King's ships in ordinary who are obliged by the navy regulations to have apprentices, and by whose means a further nursery of seamen is provided.

3. To commanders and other officers in the King's ships, as servants. See p. 34.

had the small pox, with their consent they are ordered to be *inoculated*.

6. We improve the *clothings*, and have now provided kirseys for making upper jackets directly from Yorkshire.

7. In respect to boys placed out in the merchants service, (being our chief object in time of peace) we have *Instructions* and *Admonitions* framed and glazed, and hung up in the boy's room, and also in the Committee's room, that they may see, at their leisure, what the conditions of an indenture are. (See N°. I.)

8. We think of the *souls* of these poor fellow-creatures, and supply them with a well-digested abridgment of the sacred writing, in a thin 12mo. with the Belief, Commandments, and two or three Prayers. Some instructions peculiarly adapted to their circumstances, are also bound up with the *Abridgment*. (N°. II.)

9. An address to masters in the merchant's service. (N°. III.)

10. In-

10. Instructions for boys when sent on board the King's ships, which are bound up with the *Abridgment*. (N^o. IV.)

11. An address recommending these boys to commanders, and officers, in the navy, particularly provided in behalf of boys sent as servants, also bound up with the *Abridgment*. (N^o. V.)

12. As a further proof that we interest ourselves most heartily in the welfare of these distressed boys, we use the form of the letter, addressed to the commanders, and officers of ships, when we send boys to them. (N^o. VI.)

13. We have rules, and regulations, hung up in the boys room, and in the Committee's room, calculated to keep them in good order, and for method in clothing them, and also for their government in their march to their ports, &c. (N^o. VII.)

14. We occasionally advertise for boys who may want employment, mentioning at the foot how many are wanted. (N^o. VIII.)

15. Due enquiry is made into the connexions of these boys; and none are put out apprentice, or sent to the navy, without the consent of parents, where any can be found. Every boy has some connexion whereby we can generally discover his real situation.

16. All boys of whom previous notice is given us, not to accept of them if they appear, are rejected, or delivered up to their friends, as desired.

17. All the boys sent on board the King's ships in commission, as servants, or placed out as apprentices in merchant ships, have been hitherto supplied with double clothing; and a considerable number of the apprentices had beds and chests, but the two last are discontinued.

18. No boys are sent without requests from commanders or officers, nor without previous notice of their going, that beds may be ready for them.

19. We correspond regularly.

20. We

20. We keep our *registers* in so ample and authentic a manner, that, as far as the nature of the case will admit, we can at all times give an exact account of every boy, whom we place out apprentice, or send as a servant, on board the King's ships,—all which by observing method, becomes easy and familiar.

Reasons for pursuing the common Welfare, in fitting out distressed Boys to serve at Sea.

1. **W**E have the utmost reason to believe, from the appearance of the greater part of these boys, that the whole operation is upon a *plan, preventive* of danger to the peace of good citizens: but we go further, we receive all the boys who are sent to us by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Welch, and other Magistrates, and are ready to receive the

objects which may be sent from *every Justice of the ptace* in these cities, provided they be proper to send to sea, as far as our pecuniary abilities extend, and we can procure masters for them.

2. Sir J. F. erred in writing to the Public, as if we could, or would part with our supplies, or any portion of them, we being enabled, by our knowledge, *economy*, and *regularity*, to dispose of them in a more advantageous and useful manner than any individual can do, as experience hath abundantly proved.

3. We have the interest of a bequest of between 9 and 10,000 *l.* (when it is fully liquidated,) which under its present circumstances gives us 300 *l. per ann.* This sum, in time of war, is appropriated to the fitting out of poor boys to serve on board the King's ships as servants; but in time of peace, only half of the 300 *l.* goes to the object of such poor boys; the other half being
for

for *distrest girls* (a), to place them out to trades, whereby they also may get their bread; and we shall be glad to relieve such young females, these being frequently the *forlorn hope* of human nature.

4. This

(a) 1. The *Society* will act in conformity to the bequest of Mr. *Hicks*, upon the same motives of humanity as they do towards their other objects.

2. In time of peace they will place out as many girls to trades whereby they may get their *livelihoods*, according to the will, as far as half the interest of the principal received, will extend to.

3. A separate time will be appointed for their being taken under the *Society's* protection, and placed out.

4. It is intended that these girls shall be such as appear, upon the best enquiry, to be no objects of the parochial or any other charitable establishment, and consequently in yet more deplorable circumstances than *boys* of the same class.

5. Proper masters or mistresses will be sought for, to take them.

6. Such clothing, &c. will be provided for them as the circumstances of each may require.

4. This sum of 300 *l.* *per ann.* gives us a *real foundation*, but it enables us to do but very little in so great an object, without the good opinion and assistance of our fellow-subjects.

5. Our annual subscriptions during the pleasure of the Subscribers, amount to about 200 *l.* more.

6. To explain our situation still further with the utmost precision, our accounts stand thus :

In May 1769, the Cash in our hands of our former dependencies (all law charges on the 10,000 *l.* being paid) was

920	15	11
<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>

Subscriptions received from May 1769, to October 1770 inclusive

1211	7	4
2132	2	5
<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>

DISBURSEMENTS.

251 distrest boys apprenticed out in the merchants service, and to warrant officers

officers of ships in ordinary, in 1769 and 1770, as mentioned, page 21. (which, including the apprentice fees paid down, subject to a further call on us for apprentice fees at the end of two years, and some at the end of one, which may be near 100*l.* more,) come out on a medium at near 5*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* *l.* *s.* *d.*

1330 18 2

151 distressed boys sent as servants on board the King's ships, from the 25th of Sept. to the 20th of October 1770, all charges included, coming out at near 52*s.* each, - 392 12 0

1723 10 2

So that there remains in cash for future operations (and with the hopes of a further supply adequate to the object) = = = £. 408 12 3

It

7. It hath been already observed, that on the 13th of September last, (before any demand was actually made on us for boys, to serve on board the King's ships), we *resolved* to clothe these objects in case they should be required. Sometimes a greater number have offered, than the requests have amounted to: at others, it hath been necessary to seek for them. This is an inconvenience which grows from the nature of the undertaking.

The Design of this Institution in the Part respecting the Royal Navy stands thus.

BY the Navy Regulations, to every hundred men, four boys are allowed. These are under the denomination of *servants*, and must be turned of thirteen years of age; and from hence arise the following public and private advantages.

1. To the community at large, such services are performed on board ships
of

of war, by boys, as would otherwise require men.

2. The commanders and officers receive of the crown, the *pay* of their servants at the rate of ordinary seamen's wages: this encourages them to breed up young seamen for the public use; and the public interest is at the same time promoted by such encouragement afforded the master and the servant. No indenture is entered into, as in the case of apprentices; but, so long as the ship remains in *pay*, the mutual obligation is of the nature of an indenture.

3. It is further evident that the public welfare is promoted, in the same degree and proportion as the *distressed boy* is out of the way of being dangerous to peaceful citizens; and also as he is usefully employed.

4. The interest of the public, the master, and the servant being thus united, the boy in the mean time learns the
im-

important occupation of a seaman; and for the same reason that in times of war the king challenges the service of apprentices to *water-borne* businesses, when they reach the age of eighteen, these boys on board ships of war, may be rated for themselves as men, and receive the pay as such, when they reach to this age.

5. Thus the boy has a fair prospect before him. But his success, at so early an age, depends also on his ability as a seaman, or being of such strength and stature as render him fit to perform the duty of a man, to warrant the commander at once to do justice to the public, and to the *servant* now become a young man.

6. This advancement also depends in some measure on the humanity of the commander; for if the servant, upon a fair and candid principle, and agreeable to the intention of the public regulation, ought to be rated for himself; yet, if
the

the master is in such a situation that he cannot get another servant, from the moment such servant is rated for himself, the master ceases to have a title to his pay.

7. But it is presumed that commanders and officers always do justice in this particular, and rather give than take the advantage; for in general they esteem it a blemish in character not to do so. The officers of ships on home stations, or coming home annually, or being in places where they can be supplied with servants, find this an easy task. In every view both commander and officer see the utility of our institution.

8. Hence it appears that this is not a trifling object: boys are not hurried on board a ship of war merely on account of reckoning so many heads for the benefit of the commander and officer: but it is a necessary, wise, and *political regulation*, that boys should be well taught

E

and

and taken good care of; and that they should be such as promise fair to become stout and hardy mariners, and be at least of such an age as the said Regulation requires, whilst it supposes them to be of such growth and activity of body as to be able to keep themselves clean, and perform the duties required.

The most part of our *society boys* have been from fourteen to seventeen years old: but it must be observed, that many of them appear to great disadvantage, from their growth being nipt by the poverty and insufficiency of their diet, and the defect of due warmth, occasioned by the want of such clothing as our climate requires to nourish their limbs. Hunger and nakedness prey on the human frame: but good clothing and ship provision soon make a great alteration in their favor. And, with regard to the proper care of their morals, *this society* could not be more attentive in recommending them to
the

the commanders, were they their own children.

9. The benefit of our *society*, as an instrument of Providence, in collecting *distressed boys*, clothing them, and putting them in a train of being useful, is very obvious; and if we could afford to give them *beds* (as we did in the late war) as well as *clothes*, it would be in their favor; for they are not the less entitled to their pay of forty shillings a year on account of this charity. The advantage to the boy must therefore be apparent, when it is considered, that if the master, at setting out, disburses the forty shillings for him in clothing and bedding (without which he cannot subsist), the poor boy at the end of the year can have nothing due to him, unless in time of war, and in case of prize-money, when he shares in common as a man; otherwise, from year to year, he might *wear out* his little pay before it became due.——

10. In the execution of this business it is difficult to resist the tears of the widow and the orphan; but when boys are brought to this office under age, and under size, they must be rejected; otherwise we could support neither the dignity nor utility of our institution, nor our credit with our fellow-subjects, by whose liberality those who are sufficiently grown are thus provided for. This is also necessary to obtain and support a due respect for our *society*, on the part of the commanders and officers of the king's ships, that *they* may see we understand what we are about; and that we mean to co-operate with them in the several views of the *public* service intended; and particularly that boys should meet such encouragement as their usefulness requires, and the laws of humanity demand, at the hand of their masters.

11. *In the merchants service, masters may take boys of any age or stature they please :*

our

our society clothes them also, on the same political and humane principles, esteeming it enough that they are in distress, and that masters will take them.

12. Under such circumstances it is hoped our society will be supported, with a benignant arm: that we shall go on improving the design, and rendering it respectable; and that no labor, care, or reasonable expence, will be wanting, to promote an object of so much importance to the public welfare, and the humanity and virtue of individuals.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this good design are taken in at this office (where the donor may see them entered in the subscription book) and at the following Bankers, viz. Sir G. Colebrooke and Co. Sir C. Asgill and Co. Sir Joseph Hankey and Co. Mess. Walpole and Co. Martin and Co. Fuller and Co. Glynn and Halifax, Hoares, Gosling and Co. Childs, Coutts, Drummonds, Backwell and Co. and Mayne and Needham.

Reasons for this Society's acquiring a permanent Foundation.

1. **I**T is obvious to mankind, that all the permanency which human constitutions are capable of, arise from their social state: For in every community, properly called an *institution*, or establishment, it is presumed, that as some individuals fall, others go on with the design and business of it.

2. A pecuniary foundation is also a necessary ingredient. *Ours* is as yet but small, but it is a *foundation*, and we have good reason to believe it will increase.

3. As a further security to posterity, this Society has some time since had under deliberation, the advantages which may be derived from an incorporation (a).

4. In (a) The Society may not only more easily inherit and acquire some degree of useful authority, but also save 50*l.* a year, only in stamps on indentures, supposing 250 boys put out. These would then be but 1*s.* whereas we now pay 5*s.* for each pair.

4. In the mean time, if the spirit of our laws in being, could be executed agreeable to the intention of the legislators, the parishes might furnish more boys than could be taken off.

5. The true and lasting nursery of seamen is the *merchants service*: this is obvious from the numbers whom merchants breed up and employ in time of peace: and it is no less evident, that if it were possible for all parties to agree, that every parish might be a *MARINE SOCIETY*; but the laws relating to this object having no penalties annexed, carry with them no coercive power; and if they did, many and great difficulties would arise in the execution: for parish officers could not place out more than masters of ships, or owners chuse to take. Moreover, it appears, that the objects of *our Marine Society* do not fall within the cognizance of the parochial institutions.

6. There

6. There is a further consideration, that boys, whether they are awed by education, or only the fear of the gallows, some from temper, inclination, or habit of life, are dangerous on shore, although they may be deserving subjects at sea. The parochial laws do not take in the most miserable, nor the most dangerous objects, and therefore they cannot be carried into execution in the same comprehensive view, in regard to these cities, as our Society operates.

7. With respect to *increasing* the number of our seamen, this can be done only by the number employed, according to the extent of our commerce, or the number of the King's ships at sea: beyond this, we can only employ every art which tends to preserve and lengthen seamen's lives, and the duration of their ability for service. We might promote it also by changing of ships crews, by their living alternately by land and water. This alone can make their number so considerable,

at

at the commencement of a war, as to be adequate to the exigencies of commerce and war. All other schemes seem to be vague and indeterminate.

8. If we take a view of our situation, in the extent of our trade and possessions over the earth, and the growing power of those states who always threaten us with war, we shall find reasons enough to favor every rational and practicable proposition tending to the peaceful encrease of seamen: Besides, the more employment is found, the more the *people* will encrease. Marriage will become so much the more general, as the means for the support of life are found: and in all cases wherein this can be done in a manner most conducive to the preservation of the whole, there individuals should the more readily acquiesce.

9. Speculations of this sort are not *our* immediate object: What *we* shall do in peace or war, will depend upon the

call there may be for our labor or experience; and it will depend also on our pecuniary ability, which must arise from the liberality and public spirit, the generosity and Christian charity, of our fellow-subjects.

10. We have no interest beyond that of any fellow-subject; but if we were to conduct our object without that commiseration which misery excites, or the zeal which public welfare inspires, we should certainly not do our business as it ought to be done. The task is necessary, and this society is equally zealous for maritime strength, good order, and the preservation of the poor, as other individuals.

11. The happiness of these boys depends on the attention of their superiors. Many of these objects are relieved at a time when they are in danger of becoming victims to the laws, and dying by the hands of an executioner. In this instance it is obvious that the provision made,

made, *prevents* evils of the most calamitous nature, and preserves numbers of such subjects and fellow-creatures.

12. This Society means to render their labors respectable and permanent, by establishing an institution of the most useful and benignant kind, that the munificence of every donor may afford him a gratification, proportioned to his seeing in how summary a way the objects of his charity are rendered instrumental to public and private happiness; and upon the whole, it cannot be imagined but that a proper support will be given to our institution.

A P P E N D I X.

N. B. There is a necessary fameness running through the instructions to the boys, under the different circumstances of apprentices and servants to commanders, &c.

No. I.

Instructions and Admonitions to the Boys meeting at the Marine Society's Office, who may be placed out as Apprentices.

This is framed and glazed, and hung up for their perusal.

THE boys are to understand that every thing here is fair and above board. They come to ask a favor, and it is meant to do them all the good that is possible to be done.

If any one has the least doubt about going to sea, he had better take a week to consider of it, and come again next Thursday.

If any master chuses to take a boy on trial, it is the custom to let him go.

If any one is so wicked as to play tricks, and not stay with his master, he is considered as a great enemy to the other boys, who mean well.

This charity being intended, as all charities ought to be, for the poor only; therefore, if any one has parents or friends, who can bear the expence of fitting him out, they should do it, or pay the charge to the Society.

All the boys shall be provided for as speedy as possible; but it requires time to get good masters in a regular manner, and as the business ought to be done, to render it lasting.

All the boys put out in the merchants service are *apprenticed*; this being the way to promote their fortune, by a regular education, and to be happy all the days of their lives.

Boys are to understand that an indenture is a lawful instrument, whereby an apprentice is bound to his master, and his master to him; and the laws direct punishments for those who break it.

F

Every

Every apprentice promises to serve his master faithfully, to keep his secrets, and gladly perform all his honest and lawful commands, and not to be absent from him night or day.

He engages that he will do his master no hurt, nor suffer any one else to do him harm, if he can help it; and for this purpose, that he will acquaint him if he knows any harm is done, or intended.

He promises and binds himself, not to waste his master's goods, nor lend them to any one, unless he should command it to be done. This is but common honesty, and every man that lives in the world must observe this rule; unless he means to go to the gallows, and when he dies, to be punished everlastingly.

An apprentice is not only bound to be honest, but he likewise promises not to commit fornication. This is a crime forbidden by the laws of Christ, whose religion we profess: and young men who follow harlots, often get the foul disease, which carries them off in the flower of their age, and many are brought to destruction by bad women.

An apprentice promises likewise that he will not marry during his apprenticeship. It is very right a man should marry, but very wrong

wrong that he should marry whilst an apprentice.

An apprentice also promises that he will not play at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game, nor frequent taverns, nor ale-houses. Now as to drunkenness, this leads men into every sort of mischief; it is a beastly vice, and a man is subject to be hanged when he is sober, for what he did when he was drunk. And as to playing at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game, many have been tempted to use such means to repair their losses, as have brought them to an untimely end.

In short, an apprentice must be true and faithful to his master, as the only way to have a clear conscience, which, of all things in the world, is the best.

Masters are bound by indentures, on their part, to find an apprentice in apparel, linen and woollen, proper for one in that station, during his apprenticeship; and to give double apparel when out of his time. But it is easy to suppose, that this may be done in a manner more or less agreeable to an apprentice, in proportion as he performs his duty.

A true christian says his prayers every morning, as well as every night; and remembers that when he dies, he will not pe-

with, soul and body, like a dog; but being immortal, he must be happy or miserable after death.

Boys should not be rash in venturing into the water to bathe, where tides are ebbing or flowing.

They will, of course, soon learn to tread a ship's deck, and to take care in getting up her sides, as well as other duties.

There is no doubt, that if the boys who are fitted out here, are dutiful to their masters, and honor and respect the king, say their prayers and keep the sabbath, God will bless and preserve them all for ever and ever.

N.B. No. II. and III. are to much
the same Effect as IV. and V.

No. IV.

*Instructions and Admonitions to the Boys
fitted out at the Marine Society's Office,
to serve on board the King's Ships, with
an Injunction to read it every Sunday.*

My good Lads,

YOU are to understand, that every thing
here is fair and above board. You come
here to ask a favor, and we mean to do you
all the good we can. You are all volunteers :
you are free to enter or not ; but when you
have entered, you are to do your duty : there-
fore, if any of you do not mean as honestly as
we do, you had better at once go about your
business, and not do harm to other boys by
any bad behaviour.

Many who come here are in extreme want,
half naked, or in filth and rags, and without
knowing where to get a morsel of bread ; such
is their hard fortune ; take care you do nothing
to hurt any who thus depend on charity. We

have been happy to get you masters, learn how to value them.

Every good boy promises to serve his master faithfully: This is but acting an honest part, which every man is bound to that lives in the world, unless he means to go to the gallows, and when he dies to be punished everlastingly.

Remember, that fornication is a crime forbidden by the laws of Christ, whose religion you profess: and young men who follow harlots often get the foul disease, which carries them off in the flower of their age, and many are brought to destruction by bad women.

You know that drunkenness leads men into every sort of mischief; that it is a beastly abominable vice, and big with every kind of evil. A man that is drunk does not know what he is about, yet he is subject to be hanged when he is sober, for what he did when he was drunk.

Be in all things faithful to your master, and serve him with a willing mind: this is the way to have a clear conscience, and to conquer the devil and all his works. Your master will be soon sensible of your affection and respect for him, and will certainly regard you as you regard him. Common sense and reason teach you that the better you behave, the better it

will be for you, and that every one is a fool that behaves ill. Be assured that every master will find out when his servant loves and respects him, and when he does not.

Let no Sabbath-day pass without reading over these instructions, and some of the rest that follows.

Remember that as you cannot expect to prosper unless you serve your master faithfully, so you will hardly be faithful to him, unless you obey the commandments of God. Therefore, as a Christian, say your prayers every morning as well as every night, one prayer at least besides the Lord's prayer. Say them slowly and secretly to yourself in your *hammacoe* (except when you are called upon to attend public worship) considering well what you say, like a man. You should likewise learn to repeat, without book, the Belief, not as a prayer, for it is not a prayer, but as what you truly believe.

Remember also, that when you die, you will not perish soul and body like a dog, but if you are good you will be happy after death, exceeding all that you or any man can possibly conceive; and, if you are wicked, you will be in the same degree punished and miserable. One or the other of these must happen, for the very reason that I

say

say you are a human creature, and not a dog, nor any other brute animal that dies like a dog.

I must give you a charge, not to be rash in venturing into the water to bathe where there are tides always ebbing or flowing: these may easily surprize you, even though you should be able to swim. You will of course learn to tread a ship's deck; and to take care in getting up her sides: and in general to exert yourself in learning all the duty of a good seaman, this being the intention of your going to sea.

Be patient and obedient to command, and active in learning your duty, that you may be the sooner *rated* as a man; and fear nothing but God. Be dutiful to your parents and masters, honor and respect the king, and fight for him like a man, if ever it should be necessary.

B E L I E F.

I Believe in *God the Father Almighty*, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in *Jesus Christ* his only Son our Lord; Who was conceived by the *Holy Ghost*, Born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into Hell; The third day he rose again from the dead; He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence

thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Catholic Church; The Communion of Saints; The Forgiveness of Sins; The Resurrection of the Body, And the Life everlasting.

Amen.

THE COMMANDMENTS.

I. **T**HOU shalt have no other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is
the

the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

You must always carry in your mind, that these commandments were given by God himself, to the *Jews*, through their great leader *Moses*, and since confirmed to us by *Jesus Christ*, who came to confirm and fulfil the eternal obligations of mankind to obey the commandments ;

ments ; and if you hope for mercy, you must act an honest part, and obey them also.

The Lord's Prayer is of the greatest consequence, not only from the wisdom and goodness of its Author *Jesus Christ*, the Son of God, but likewise for its contents. We are also commanded by him, when we pray, to use this prayer.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

OUR Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done in Earth, As it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; But deliver us from evil : For thine is the Kingdom, And the Power, And the Glory, For ever and ever. *Amen.*

You should, by all means, learn to repeat without book the following prayers.

MORNING PRAYER.

O Lord God Almighty, I humbly thank thee for thy care of me in the night past. Keep me this day from all harm, and help my endeavors that I may behave myself humbly, soberly, and godly. Make me to remember, that it is by thy gracious Providence my life is pre-

preserved, by sea and land, and my soul delivered from destruction. Guard me from all falsehood and uncleanness; all cruel, unjust, and uncharitable actions, that I may always enjoy a good conscience, and never fall into that everlasting punishment which waits on impenitent sinners. This, I beg, O Lord, in the name of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ. *Amen. Our Father, &c.*

People who go to sea, and behold the wonders of the deep, surely should be as well taught as those who live on shore, and ought always to *live* as those who are one day to *die*; and they must pray to God as rational creatures who are accountable to him.

EVENING PRAYER.

O God, my Almighty Creator and Preserver, accept my humblest thanks for thy protection, and all the blessings I have received at thy hand. Forgive the sins which I have committed against thee this day, and make me, hereafter, to tremble at the thought of doing any thing that is wrong. Let me constantly remember that thou art present every where, both day and night, by sea and land, and that
all

all my thoughts, words, and actions, are open
to thy view. —

I now lie down to rest, in humble confidence that thy goodness will keep me in safety; that I may arise refreshed in health, and strength of body and mind: and when my present life is ended, O merciful Father, receive my soul into that happy state, which thou hast prepared for those who love thee, and obey thy commandments.

This I beg, through Jesus Christ my Redeemer, who died upon the cross, that I might be redeemed from my sins. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534
 535
 536
 537
 538
 539

No. V.

*Addressed to Commanders and Officers of
Boys sent to Sea as their Servants, on
board the King's Ships.*

SIR,

YOU are well informed of the intention of this Society: We assist indigent parents, who are not in a capacity of fitting out their own children: and we mean to furnish a suitable employment at sea, for such boys as are too volatile to apply themselves to other business. There are many cases, in which parents and masters of apprentices intreat relief from this Society.

In all great cities, such as these of London and Westminster, there will be some boys of so active a disposition, as not to confine themselves to sedentary occupations; and if they are not put in a way that is agreeable to them, and right in itself, they will be very subject to go into a wrong one, and do mischief.

You are, in some degree, interested in the support of this design: it is necessary to breed seamen, and those bred from boys, may prove the best *Man of War's-men*. But in taking such boys as these, there must be a peculiar plea-

sure, as it exercises compassion, and promotes good policy; whilst you may be almost sure of their being bold and hardy.

In regard to this port, these cities have incomparably the greatest number of inhabitants, and may furnish their proportion, as here are always many uselefs hands.

We befriend these boys, and encourage them to the utmost we are able. We recommend them the more earnestly to your care, because they are poor: We recommend them with the more zeal to your humanity and tenderness, because they want your assistance to be rendered seamen: and we entreat that they may be properly instructed in their duty to their Maker, the common Father of us all. We hope you will act the part of a father to these boys; many of whom have been so unfortunate as to lose their own parents very early, and some have never had any instruction, and consequently are in exceeding great want of it. Happy are those who can contribute most to the preservation of such objects!

If these boys are taught the commandments of God, it is to be hoped they will obey yours: The truer sense they have of their duty to Him, the better understanding they will have

of their duty to you and the public. We request that you will be so good to *direct* that they be *taught* by the schoolmaster, or by whom you please, really and truly, a short prayer or two; and when they have learnt them, that enquiry be made if they pray morning and night. A very short interval, in their *hammocks*, is sufficient for the purpose; and surely in the issue they will not find it to be time lost, and we hope you will be repaid in both worlds, for your piety and humanity, in so becoming an instance.

There are some sober *British common Seamen*, not the less intrepid in time of danger for being sober, and surely more inclined to discharge their *duty*, and preserve their health, and consequently be the longer fit for service.

Our surgeon has reported these boys to be in health, except such as may be marked to the contrary in our list: and we hope your surgeon will also examine if any of them stand in need of the use of salt water (which often purges off the effects of extreme poverty and distress) or any other assistance.

We heartily wish you success with these boys, and in all other instances whatsoever; and shall at all times be glad to contribute to your happiness and their welfare.

No.

No. VI.

Letter to Commanders and Officers.

SIR,

A Greeable to your request, signified by
 this Society
 has provided for the use of his Majesty's ship,
 the boys as
 servants to

their names, age, and stature, as mentioned
 in the list inclosed. You have also a list an-
 nexed of the clothing which the Society sup-
 plies. These boys set off from hence

under the care of the Society's
 conductor, Mr. , and
 they will probably reach your ship on the
 . You will therefore please to
 give proper directions that beds may be ready
 for them, and that nothing suitable be want-
 ing. The Society recommends it to your
 care and humanity (if not already practised in
 your ship), that you put them under the gen-
 eral direction of some particular careful man or
 officer, who shall take charge of their knapsacks

and change of apparel; apprehending that as no chests are allowed them, it will be hardly possible to preserve their clothes without some such means. The Society also flatter themselves, that the same man or officer may be charged with the care of these boys, to keep them as clean in their persons as the nature of their duty will admit of, and whilst they learn to be seamen, that the schoolmaster do see, on all proper occasions, that they be instructed in the duty of Christians.

Whatever shall please Divine Providence, with regard to the number of boys which may be provided by this Society for the use of the King's ships, on this or any other occasion, they think themselves bound in point of good policy as well as humanity, to ask so much of his Majesty's officers: and the more, as this is an object of military oeconomy as well as civil police, and the most benignant kind charity, depending on the good opinion of those who may contribute to its support: We think, if it is properly supported, it will not be a less advantage to the state, than to the poor and distressed, who are the more immediate objects of it. In these several views the Society beg leave to recommend the boys whom

whom they send to you, and to assure you of
their good intention, and most sincere wishes
for your success and happiness.

I am, with all due respect,

By order of the Committee,

S I R,

Your most humble
and obedient Servant,

Clerk.

Marine Society's Office,
over the Royal-Exchange,
the of 177

Esq; Commander
of his Majesty's ship the

No. VII.

*Form of the List sent with the Letter to
Commanders, &c.*

Marine Society's Office,
over the Royal-Exchange.

BOYS sent from hence the day of
1777, to his Majesty's ship the
now at

No.	Name.	Age.		Stature.		Ship.	Officer for whom.	Description.
		Y.	M.	F.	I.			

No. VIII.

*Regulations for the better Conduct of the
Boys fitted out by the Marine Society,
as Servants on board the King's ships,
supported by voluntary Contribution, &c.*

I. **E**VERY boy who enters his name,
age, stature, and other necessary de-
scription, being fit to go to sea, is properly en-
quired after, and informed when he may at-
tend,

tend, in order to be clothed, and sent to the port where his ship is fitted out.

2. Parents must not think it hard if any boy under thirteen years old, or less than four feet three inches in stature, is not accepted, whatever their poverty or distress may be, as it is contrary to the laws of the navy to take boys under thirteen years old; and stout lads are the most acceptable.

3. Any boy discovered to be an apprentice, or coming contrary to the consent of his parents, is refused, and the master or parent acquainted that such boy has appeared.

4. If any parent or master comes to this office with a suspicion that any son or apprentice of theirs may offer himself, his name and description is taken to prevent his leaving them clandestinely thro' the means of this office.

5. If any boy is found out to have deceived the Society, the commander of the ship where he is, has immediate notice given him, and the boy is turned out of the ship with disgrace, and sent back.

6. The boys are desired to take notice, that before they are called in to be mustered, they must take their leave of their parents or friends, a multitude of women and other people crowd-

ing into a room making it impossible to keep silence and good order.

7. A certain number of boys are admitted at a time into the clothing-room to be clothed, and are called for according as they stand in the list appointed, (each having his number given him, to be ready when called for by his number) that they may not crowd together, to the great hindrance of the sloop-men.

8. Small beer, or porter mixt with water, is provided for the boys who are thirsty; but if any parent or friend is so indiscreet as to bring strong liquor, whereby any boy is disguised, or made drunk, he will be sent away, to return again some other day, when he is sober.

9. When it is necessary to give the boys any refreshment before they set off, they are to be seated round the room, and have the same delivered to them, in a regular manner, by the messenger and conductor.

10. When necessary, the boys are divided into gangs of five or six; two or three of the biggest of them to draw lots who shall be the nominal boatswain of the gang, to keep order and regularity during the muster, and also upon their march to their respective ports; and due silence and order are recommended, that they

they may be sure of admittance into houses on the road.

11. Whatever the demand for boys may be, as it is found impracticable to accommodate the boys on the road, and for the conductor to manage above twenty, a greater number will not be sent, at any one time, but more conductors, if necessary, will be provided, so that nothing be wanting.

12. Every boy's old clothes are to be delivered to his parents, or disposed of to a ragman, unless there is any part clean and good, and fit to be sent on board his ship, and desired by the boy to be sent after him, then the same is to be ticketed with the boy's name, and the several bundles made into a pack, and directed to their respective captains in manner as above mentioned.

13. Every boy's knapsack, with his change of raiment, (so long as the Society can afford to give a change) also his trowsers, (which are troublesome to boys in walking) is to be ticketed, or marked on the knapsack, with the boy's name, and the whole for one ship made into a pack, and sent by the waggon to their respective captains, who puts them into the hands of a proper careful man or officer on board his ship, for the use of the boys.

14. If

14. If any boy is unable to walk, he is left to be sent forward to his inn in the basket of the machine.

15. If any boy falls sick, he is left under safe care till the conductor returns, and brings him back to London, if necessary.

16. Occasional assistance is given on the road in case of bad weather, by hiring a cart, or by road waggons, or both; but the regulations for the road are at the discretion of the conductor, and no boy is to presume to dictate to him what shall be done.

17. Boys intended for the Nore, Sheerness, and Chatham, are sent in vessels hired on purpose, and likewise they go to Plymouth by water directly, or by way of Portsmouth.

18. Every thing is considered that can contribute to the relief and comfort of the boys; but if any one is so refractory as not to submit to the regulations of the Society, so clearly for his own ease and satisfaction, he is to be stripped of his new clothes, and his old ones returned to him, and either not sent at all on board a ship, as unworthy, and a disturber of the rest of the boys, or he is distinguished by going in his own clothes to receive his new ones at the port. This is determined according to the nature of the offence; but it is absolutely required of all boys who come to ask
the

the favor of being equipped at this office, to serve on board any of the King's ships, or in the merchants service, that they do conform to rules and orders: and every boy that is not an enemy to the thousands of other boys who depend on this charity, should remember that he cannot be a friend to them, if he is a false boy, and acts like a scoundrel, and in any respect abuses the good design of this good and charitable establishment.

Lastly, These regulations shall be read to them by the clerk, strict silence being first required; and the same is also to be hung up in the boys room and in the clothing room, for their reading and information.

N. B. The boys are to understand, that their allowance, as servants to his Majesty's officers on board ships of war, is forty shillings a year, (supposed to be sufficient for clothing,) till such time as they learn the duty of a seaman, and are strong enough to be rated as seamen.

—The only immediate benefit, beyond good and sufficient food and raiment, is, in case of war, when they are intitled to their share of prize-money in common with the men.

*Publication in Behalf of Boys who attend
this Office.*

MARINE SOCIETY
For clothing Distrest Boys to serve at Sea,
supported by voluntary Contribution.

*Marine Society's Office, over the
Royal-Exchange, 1770.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT distrest boys appear continually at this office in quest of masters, desiring to serve at sea as apprentices in the merchant service, the coal trade, the coasting trade, fishing smacks, to warrant officers of ships in ordinary. &c. or as *servants* to commanders and officers on board his Majesty's ships of war: Application may therefore be made here every day (except *Saturdays* and *Sundays*) between the hours of eleven and three; and such commanders, officers, and masters, may be supplied with proper servants or apprentices. The stout and hardy boys who attend this office, and
whol

whose distress calls for as speedy a relief as possible, will be the first served. No boy under four feet three inches in stature will be accepted, viz. to be sent on board the King's ships; smaller boys not being fit for *service*, nor agreeable to the *navy* regulations, which requires their being thirteen years of age, and supposed to be of suitable growth, and to promise to make strong and stout mariners.

Letters from commanders and officers, desiring to be supplied with servants in their respective ships, are received by me, directed at this office, or at *John's* Coffee-house, near the *Royal-Exchange*, and will be punctually answered.

By order of the Committee,

Charles Sulph, Clerk.

CHAIRMAN.

Robert Lord Romney, L. L. D. F. R. S.

TREASURER.

John Thornton, Esq;

DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN and COMMITTEE.

Sir Robert Ladbroke

Sir William Dolben, Bart.

Sir Charles Asgill, Bart.

Sir Richard Glynn, Bart.

Robert Nettleton, Esq;

Thomas Walker, Esq;

Rt. Hon. Lord Coleraine

Lawrence Sullivan, Esq;

Charles Gray, Esq;

Edmund Boehm, Esq;

Andrew Thomson, Esq;

Sir William Mayne, Bart.

John Hyde, Esq;

James Mathias, Esq;

Jonas Hanway, Esq;

Thomas Hanway, Esq;

William Wood, Esq;

John Lodge, Esq;

Hugh Pigott, Esq;

Hug

Hugh Palliser, Esq;
 Joseph Mellish, Esq;
 Phillip Affick, Esq;
 Samuel Turner, Esq;
 Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley
 Hon. William Bateman
 Hon. Robert Digby
 Beeston Long, Esq;
 Barlow Trecothick, Esq;
 Henry Vansittart, Esq;
 Edward Hooper, Esq;
 Sir John Major, Bart.
 Nat. Castleton, Esq;
 John Delme, Esq;
 Michael Adolphus
 William Bowden, Esq;
 John Cornwall, Esq;
 Freeman Flower, Esq;
 Jacob Gonfales, Esq;
 Philip Jackson, Esq;
 Mr. James Lodge
 Mr. John Lodge
 James Warner, Esq;
 John Campbell, Esq;
 Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq;
 Thomas Frazer, Esq;
 Stephen Fuller, Esq;

Thomas Farrer, Esq;
 Peter Nouaille, Esq;
 John Blackburn, Esq;
 Roger Boehm, Esq;
 John Barker, Esq;
 John Bourke, Esq;
 Capt. Thomas Bennett,
 Ben. Bamfil, Esq;
 Alexander Champion, Esq;
 John Dorrien, Esq;
 Rev. Mr. Glasse
 Mr. William Stevens
 Mr. Francis Gregg
 Benjamin Hopkins, Esq;
 John Heniker, Esq;
 John Hankey, Esq;
 Robert Hunter, Esq;
 Capt. Michael James
 Lionel Lyde, Esq;
 Thomas Lucas, Esq;
 Fowler Walker, Esq;
 Capt. Mangles
 Richard Maitland, Esq;
 Thomas Nash, Esq;
 James Norman, Esq;
 Gregory Olive, Esq;
 George Peters, Esq;

Frederick Pigou, Esq;
 Charles Pearce, Esq;
 John Anthony Rucker, Esq;
 Alexander Scott, Esq;
 John Smith, Esq; of Great St. Helens.
 James Tierny, Esq;
 Robert Thornton, Esq;
 William Thornton, Esq;

Apothecary.

Mr. Sherfson.

Clerk.

Mr. Charles Sulist.

Messenger.

Mr. John Boone.

the two last being the only officers who receive pay, except the Conductors, who are employed occasionally.

Of Subscriptions.

ANnual subscriptions for the use of this Society were not depended on, during the late war, tho' some were given. Such persons as are now disposed to contribute any sum yearly, be it little or much, are invited to signify their intentions, as far as their present inclination may lead them, as the Society will be so much the better established; and annual subscriptions of *two guineas*, more or less, as practised in some other charities, will be highly acceptable.—But for the great object of boys for the use of the King's ships, donations must be most depended on.—It is to be hoped also, that legacies will be bestowed, to give this undertaking such a permanency, as will do honor to the policy and humanity of our nation.

And as the Society has reason to believe legacies will be left them, the following form of a bequest is recommended, viz.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Society in London, called THE MARINE SOCIETY, the sum of

for the use of the said Marine Society. And I do hereby charge and make liable all my estates for the payment thereof.

List

List of Subscribers since May 1769.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The committee of West-India merchants — —	100	0	0
Robert Lord Romney, per annum	10	10	0
Jonas Hanway, Esq; ditto —	4	4	0
Thomas Hanway, Esq; ditto —	3	3	0
Fowler Walker, Esq; ditto —	2	2	0
Jacob Gonfales, Esq; ditto —	10	10	0
John Barker, Esq; — —	5	5	0
Thomas Farrer, Esq; per ann.	5	5	0
Sir George Pococke, K. B. ditto	5	5	0
Frederick Pigou, Esq; — —	2	2	0
John Anthony Rucker, Esq; —	20	0	0
Hon. William Bateman — —	5	5	0
Lady Elizabeth Germaine —	10	10	0
John Campbell, Esq; — —	5	5	0
John Blackburne, Esq; — —	5	5	0
William Wood, Esq; — —	5	5	0
Hon. Charles Marsham, per ann.	5	5	0
Hon. Harriot Marsham, ditto —	3	3	0
James Warner, Esq; ditto —	3	3	0
Philp Afflick, Esq; ditto —	3	3	0
Ditto, donation — —	2	2	0
Andrew Thomson, Esq; per ann.	5	5	0
Earl of Shaftesbury, ditto —	5	5	0
Edward Hooper, Esq; ditto —	3	3	0
			H. B.

		£.	s.	d.
H. B. by Mr. Gonfales	—	2	2	0
Thomas Lucas, Esq;	—	10	10	0
John Dorrien, Esq; per annum	—	5	5	0
John Hyde, Esq; ditto	—	5	5	0
Robert Hunter, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Freeman Flower, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Edmund Boehm, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Sir William Dolben, Bart.	—	5	5	0
Benjamin Hopkins, Esq;	—	5	5	0
John Thornton, Esq; per annum	—	10	10	0
Lord Coleraine, ditto	—	5	5	0
Roger Boehm, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Capt. Michael James	—	5	5	0
Capt. Timothy Mangles	—	5	5	0
Capt. John Stevens	—	5	5	0
Sir William Mayne, Bart per ann.	—	5	5	0
Robert Nettleton, Esq; ditto	—	10	10	0
Mr. Richard Bagshaw	—	4	0	0
Mr. Samuel Crossley	—	2	0	0
Peter Noailles, Esq;	—	10	10	0
Gregory Olive, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Henry Vanfittart, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Thomas Dinely, Esq;	—	5	5	0
H. G.	—	10	0	0
Daniel Bane, Esq;	—	5	5	0
Capt. Thomas Savile	—	2	0	0
Daniel Baruch Loufada, Esq;	—	3	3	0
				Hugh

			£.	s.	d.
Hugh Pigot, Esq;	—	—	5	5	0
Lord Beauchamp	—	—	10	10	0
Lady Elizabeth Germain to Mid-					
summer 1770, 2d. <i>deceased</i>			10	10	0
I. H. Brown, Esq;	—	—	5	5	0
Capt. Thomas Bennet	—	—	5	5	0
John Hayward, Esq; by Mr. Crofsley			5	5	0
Messrs. Nash, Eddowes, and Petrie			10	10	0
Samuel Turner, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0
Hon. Thomas Willoughby	—	—	5	5	0
Ben. Bamfil, Esq;	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. James Lodge	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. John Lodge	—	—	5	5	0
Thomas Nash, Esq; per ann.	—	—	2	2	0
James Mathias, Esq;	—	—	5	5	0
— Thomson, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0
Thomas Farrer, Esq;	—	—	2	0	0
Joseph Mellish, Esq;	—	—	20	0	0
Mr. Charles Green, an overplus					
of a tavern reckoning	—	—	3	10	0
J. M. W.	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. Michael Harris	—	—	1	1	0
Capt. Luke Coats, of the Barneville			1	1	0
Balance of the account remaining					
of the contribution for the suf-					
ferers at Bridge Town, Barba-					
does, by the hands of Mr. John					
Ryland	—	—	17	18	10
					Rev.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. Mr. Samuel Glasie, per ann.	5	5	0
A person unknown, by the Rev.			
Mr. Glasie — — —	5	5	0
A person unknown, by Mr. B.	5	5	0
Returned upon the transfer of an			
apprentice — — —	2	0	0
Thomas Fletcher, Esq; — — —	5	5	0
Samuel Crosley, Esq; — — —	1	1	0
William Pocock, Esq; — — —	5	5	0
Francis Gregg, Esq; of Putney	3	3	0
Mr. Francis Gregg — — —	3	3	0
Mr. Samuel Agar — — —	2	12	6
John Julius Angerstein, per ann.	2	2	0
Returned upon two boys — — —	3	3	0
Charles Grey, Esq; (of Colchester)			
per annum — — —	2	2	0
Returned from Capt. Richardson	2	0	0
Mr. James Mather — — —	5	5	0
James Mathias, Esq; 2d. — — —	10	10	0
Robert Lord Romney, per ann. 2d.	10	10	0
Hon. Mr. Marsham, ditto, 2d.	5	5	0
Hon. Har. Marsham, ditto, 2d.	3	3	0
James Mathias, Esq; W. — — —	10	10	0
John Hankey, Esq; per annum	2	2	0
James Warner, Esq; ditto, 2d	3	3	0
Nat. Castleton, Esq; ditto — — —	2	2	0
John Purling, Esq; ditto — — —	5	5	0
5			Jonas

	£.	s.	d.
Jonas Hanway, Esq; per ann. 2d.	3	3	0
Thomas Hanway, Esq; ditto, 2d.	3	3	0
Freeman Flower, Esq; ditto, 2d.	2	2	0
Jacob Gonfales, Esq; ditto, 2d.	10	10	0
Rt. Hon. Tho. Harley, Esq; ditto	2	2	0
John Julius Angerstein, ditto, 2d.	2	2	0
James Tierny, Esq; ditto —	2	2	0
Samuel Crosley ———	1	1	0
Managers of a public entertain- ment at the disposal of the Bi- shop of London, and given by him ——— ———	70	16	0
John Hyde, Esq; per ann. 2d.	5	5	0
Edward Hooper, Esq; ditto, 2d.	3	3	0
John Blackburn, Esq; ditto, 2d.	2	2	0
Samuel Turner, Esq; ditto —	3	3	0
John Thornton, Esq; ditto, 2d.	10	10	0
Fowler Walker, Esq; ditto, 2d.	2	2	0
John Wilkinfon, Esq; ditto —	2	2	0
Andrew Thomson, Esq; ditto, 2d.	5	5	0
Alexander Scott, Esq; ditto, 2d.	2	2	0
Thomas Walker, Esq; ———	5	5	0
Hugh Palliser, Esq; per ann.	3	3	0
Lionel Lyde, Esq; ———	5	5	0
Sir Robert Ladbroke ———	10	0	0
Messrs. Mailand and Boddington, per annum ——— ———	10	10	0
I			Thomas

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Nash, Esq; per ann. 2d.	2	2	0
Robert Nettleton, Esq; ditto, 2d.	10	10	0
John Dorien, Esq; ditto, 2d.	5	5	0
Thomas Farrer, Esq; ditto, 2d.	5	5	0
Sir George Pocock, K. B. ditto, 2d.	5	5	0
Mr. James Lodge, ditto, 2d.	2	2	0
Noah, Daniel, and Job	50	0	0
T. Edwards Freeman, Esq; —	10	10	0
Sir Wm. Mayne, Bart. per ann. 2d.	5	5	0
Mayne and Needham, ditto —	2	2	0
Deborah —	20	0	0
John Cornwall, Esq; —	10	10	0
Alexander Champion, Esq; per ann.	3	3	0
Philip Affleck, Esq; ditto —	3	3	0
Hon. William Bouverie, ditto	3	3	0
William Wood, Esq; ditto —	2	2	0
Mr. James Mylet, ditto —	2	2	0
Beeston Long, Esq; ditto —	5	5	0
Thomas Frazer, Esq; —	2	2	0
Mr. Sherfon —	5	5	0
Mr. Josiah Carter —	2	10	0
Mr. William Scoles —	3	3	0
Mr. Tobias Vickers —	2	10	0
John Smith, Esq; of Great St.			
Helen's —	50	0	0
Barlow Trecothick, Esq; —	50	0	0
		Hon.	

	£.	s.	d.
Hon. East India Company —	50	0	0
who will consider further of promoting so humane an Insti- tution, as future circumstances of affairs may require.			
Ambrose Goddard, Esq; per ann.	2	2	0
Reconciliation of a Quarrel, sent from Guildhall —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Glasle, per ann. 2d.	5	5	0
Philip Jackson, Esq; ditto —	2	2	0
William Braund, Esq; ditto —	2	2	0
James Mathias, Esq; —	10	10	0
Edmund Boehm, Esq; per ann. 2d.	2	2	0
Mr. George Risdon —	5	5	0
Ben. Branfill, Esq; per ann. 2d.	2	2	0
Jn. Hawkins Brown, Esq; ditto, 2d.	5	5	0
Walter Fletcher, Esq; —	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Stonestreet —	5	5	0
Sir John Major, Bart. —	10	10	0
James Whitechurch, Esq; —	5	5	0
Hon. Wm. Bateman, Esq; per annum, 2d. —	3	3	0
John Luther, Esq; —	5	5	0
Mr. William Wood —	2	2	0
Mr. John Bland —	2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Barnett —	2	2	0
			Capt.

	£.	s.	d.
Capt. Moxon — —	1	1	0
Wm. Boys, Esq; Lieut. Governor of Greenwich Hospital —	5	5	0
London Workhouse (with a boy)	2	0	0
William Thornton, Esq; —	3	3	0
Roger Boehm, Esq; per ann. 2d.	2	2	0
John Elliott, Esq; of Aldermanbury	5	5	0
Mr. William Stevens —	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Frost —	2	10	0
St. Botolph's Algate parish (with 2 boys) — —	4	0	0
St. James's parish, Westminster, (with 3 boys) —	6	0	0
Michael Conway, Esq; —	2	2	0
T. D. Charing-Cross —	2	2	0
Charles Pearce, Esq; per annum.	2	2	0
Noah, Daniel, and Job, 2d.	50	0	0
Messrs. Gosling and Clive —	10	10	0
Robert Lord Romney (exclusive of his annual benefaction of £. 10 10 — —	20	0	0
Mr. James Whiston —	2	2	0
Luke Spence, Esq; —	2	2	0

F I N I S.



ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

to the 28th of Jan. 1771.

	£.	s.	d.
Two gentlemen at an evening so-			
ciety, being a wager won	—	15	15 0
John Delme, Esq; —	—	10	10 0
Fine on a hackney coachman	—	0	5 0
Godfrey Thornton, Esq; —	—	3	3 0
Phineas Sera, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
Mr. Benjamin Wood —	—	2	2 0
Elias Lindo, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
M. D. —	—	10	10 0
William Stead, Esq; —	—	10	10 0
Samuel Barnard Graff, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
Messrs. Jacob, Moses, and Raphael			
Franco —	—	5	5 0
St. James's parish, Westminster,			
(with a boy) —	—	2	0 0
Mrs. R. Wright —	—	1	1 0
T. —	—	1	1 0
Lord Willoughby de Broke —	—	5	5 0
Joseph Gompertz, Esq; —	—	2	2 0
Hananel Mendez da Costa, Esq; —	—	4	4 0
Ja. Saunderson, Esq; —	—	2	2 0
J. P. —	—	5	5 0
Unknown —	—	1	1 0
Mr. Pepys, Esq; —	—	2	2 0
Rear-Admiral Spry —	—	5	5 0
Sir Wm. Dolben, Bart. <i>per Ann.</i> —	—	5	5 0
Messrs. Fullager and Todd —	—	10	10 0
James Clutterbuck, Esq; —	—	20	0 0
St. Saviour's parish, with a boy —	—	2	0 0
Abraham			

Abraham Fernandes Nunes, Esq;	5	5	0
Earl of Shaftsbury, <i>per Annum</i>	5	5	0
Deborah, second subscription	30	0	0
William Pococke, Esq;	5	5	0
West India merchants second sub-			
scription	100	0	0
Thomas Dineley, Esq; <i>per Ann.</i>	5	5	0
James Warner, Esq; ditto	3	3	0
Dr. Manningham, ditto	3	3	0
John Kirkman, Esq; ditto	5	5	0
Joseph and David Franco, Esqrs	5	5	0
Hon. Captain Digby, <i>per Annum</i>	3	3	0
John Mackay, Esq;	2	2	0
Henry Barker, Esq;	5	5	0
John Harrison, Esq;	5	5	0
T. M.	2	2	0
E. W.	3	3	0
John Jackson, Esq;	2	2	0
Aaron Franks, Esq;	5	5	0
Gregory Olive, Esq; <i>per Annum</i>	2	2	0
Rear-Admiral Buckle	10	10	
Laurence Sullivan, Esq; to Christ-			
mas 1769	5	5	0
Ditto to Christmas 1770, <i>per Ann.</i>	5	5	0
The worshipful company of grocers	100	0	0
John Damer, Esq;	5	5	0
John Coxe, Esq;	2	2	0
Unknown	5	5	0
Messrs. Mocater and Keyzer	4	4	0
Worshipful comp. of cloth-workers	100	0	0
Worshipful company of salters	50	0	0
J. P.	3	3	0
Worshipful company of goldsmiths	100	0	0
Henry			

Henry Martin, Esq; commander of			
his Majesty's ship Intrepid	—	5	5 0
Hon. Felton Hervey	—	5	5 0
George Brough, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
Wm. Hotham, Esq; commander of			
his Majesty's ship Resolution	—	5	5 0
A. B. —	—	10	10 0
George Drake, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
Wm. Scullard, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
R. Jones, Esq; —	—	2	2 0
Robert Johnson, Esq; —	—	2	2 0
Daniel Smith, Esq; —	—	2	0 0
Frederick Bull, Esq; —	—	5	5 0
A collection of the gentlemen under-			
writers at New Lloyd's —	—	242	11 0
Ditto from the gentlemen using Jo-			
nathan's coffee-house —	—	138	17 0
Sir Timothy Waldo —	—	31	10 0
Unknown (with a boy) —	—	2	10 0
Ed. Jekyll, Esq; commander of his			
Majesty's ship Egmont —	—	5	5 0
Ed. Ommanney, Esq; <i>per Annum</i> —	—	2	2 0
G. P. T. —	—	10	10 0
J. S. —	—	21	0 0
Mr. Thomas Crowley, <i>per Annum</i>	—	2	2 0
The worshipful company of drapers	—	100	0 0
Mr. Thomas Randall —	—	2	2 0
M. H. —	—	10	0 0
Mr. John Clarke —	—	2	10 0
Samuel Hood, Esq; commander of			
his Majesty's ship Royal Wil-			
liam —	—	10	10 0
Mr. Richard — <i>per Annum</i> —	—	2	2 0
A col-			

A collection from the gentlemen at			
Tom's coffee-house, <i>Cornhill</i>	—	24	3 0
The worshipful the mayor and al-			
dermen of <i>Lincoln</i>	— —	21	0 0
St. James's parish, <i>Westminster</i>			
(with 2 boys)	— —	5	0 0
St. Giles's parish (with 11 boys)	—	27	10 0
St. Andrew's above Bars (with a			
boy)	— —	2	10 0
St. John Zachary's (with a boy)	—	2	10 0
I. H. Browne, Esq;	— —	5	5 0

MARINE SOCIETY'S OFFICE,

Jan. 30, 1771.

THE number of boys placed out by indentures, since *May, 1769*, is — 267

The boys sent as servants to commanders and officers of the navy, since 25 *Sept. 1770*, is — 505

N. B. No boy is sent by this Society board any of the King's ships, but at the particular request of the commander or officer. They are regularly conducted to their respective ports, and as regularly received there. Receipts are given for them, and the commanders and officers are attentive to co-operate with the humane and useful design of this institution, which is calculated to remain in a permanent state, both in peace and war.

E R R A T A.

Page 83. line 16. for *Thomson*, read *John Thornton*, Esq;

Page 86. line 15. for *Hon. William*, read *Hon. Philip*.

Page 87. line 15. for *Branfill*, read *Banfil*.



